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NOMINATION OF HON. MILLICENT FENWICK

HEARING

BEFORE THE

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS
UNITED STATES SENATE

NINETY-EIGHTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

ON

THE NOMINATION OF HON. MILLICENT FENWICK, OF NEW JERSEY, FOR THE RANK OF AMBASSADOR

JULY 20, 1983

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NOMINATION OF HON. MILLICENT FENWICK

WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1983

UNITED STATES SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS,
Washington, D.C.

The committee met, pursuant to notice, at 10:34 a.m., in room SD-419, Dirksen Senate Office Building, Hon. Larry Pressler presiding.

Present: Senators Pressler, Percy, and Kassebaum.

Senator PRESSLER. This committee will come to order. We are very pleased to have Senator Bradley here to present the nominee.

Let me say how much I think of Millicent Fenwick. I served with her in the House and I have heard her speak Italian to the President of Italy, and I have admired her a great deal over the years. I will have more to say, but first I would like to call on my colleague, Senator Percy, for any comments he may have.

The CHAIRMAN. I wonder if I could defer, please, to our distinguished colleague from the State of New Jersey, and hear his comments and then I think I would be happy to follow after that, Mr. Chairman.

Senator PRESSLER. Great.

STATEMENT OF HON. BILL BRADLEY, A U.S. SENATOR FROM NEW JERSEY

Senator BRADLEY. Mr. Chairman, thank you very much for giving me this honor. I am delighted to be here this morning to introduce an outstanding citizen of New Jersey and America, Millicent Fenwick.

I have known Millicent for about 10 years. I was pleased to serve with her for 4 years as a Member of the New Jersey delegation to Congress. I can say without reservation that the President could not have selected someone who will bring greater dedication and more energy to the task of resolving the staggering problem of world hunger.

Millicent's life for the last two decades, at least, has been a testament to her commitment to improving the lives of those around her, starting as a member of her local borough council, then as chairman of the Governor's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity, as cochairman of New Jersey's bipartisan Conference on Civil Rights, as director of the New Jersey Division of Consumer Affairs, and, finally, in her 8-year career as a Member of Congress.

Millicent also has the remarkable ability to get people to like her and admire her. Combined with her determination and dedication, I am sure we will have a potent force for action when we confirm Millicent Fenwick and start her on yet another path in her exemplary career of public service.

So, Mr. Chairman, I, with that brief but, I think, very clear statement, heartily endorse this appointment and think that the country could not be better served by having her as our representative to the Food and Agriculture Organizations in Rome.

Parenthetically, if I ever get to Rome when Mrs. Fenwick is there, I am sure she will also know the best restaurants because she will be speaking with all of the Italians.

Senator PRESSLER. Thank you very much, Senator Bradley.

I would now yield to the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, Senator Percy.

The CHAIRMAN. I would like first to read a letter from Governor Thomas Kean to me as chairman of the committee.

As Governor of the State of New Jersey, I heartily recommend the confirmation of one of our most outstanding citizens, Millicent Fenwick, to be U.S. Representative to the Food and Agricultural Organizations.

Throughout her long career in public service, Mrs. Fenwick has shown an unwavering concern for the poor, the starving and the malnourished. She has also demonstrated a firm grasp of international affairs generally and food and population problems specifically.

President Reagan could not have made a better appointment than Ambassador Fenwick. We in New Jersey are proud of her.

Mrs. FENWICK. Oh, how nice.

The CHAIRMAN. I think it is a wonderful comment, and before Congressman Solarz comments we would like him to be our real anchor character witness and make this bipartisan. He has seen her firsthand. I just would like also to express my admiration to the President for this nomination.

This makes our job really very, very easy. We know Ambassador-to-be Fenwick very well. She will be unanimously approved by this committee and, I feel, by the Senate of the United States—and that is the highest voting record she will have had. In fact, there is no Senator or Congressman who has achieved that voting record.

We can all look with envy on it. But a lifetime of preparation for this job will put you in good stead. Just your knowledge of the languages alone—fluency in Italian, French, and Spanish—will help in an international organization where so frequently people wonder why it is that Americans expect everyone to speak English.

You have the job of planning and coordinating U.S. policies, participating in the various international food and agricultural organizations that are located in Rome, and will have the job of coordinating and exhibiting strong leadership. This committee will back you up and respect you since you have to pull together and coordinate the activities of the State Department, and you have to do it with the Agriculture Department, the Agency for International Development in order to give us a coherent and central policy we can all stand behind.

I think even if you have to sometimes knock a few heads together—you have had to do that in the past and you have done it in always a beautiful diplomatic way—it would be recognized that this is your responsibility.

And you must also establish comprehensive, explicit international food policies endorsed at the highest levels to set forth the goals, priorities, and objectives in the international food effort, and also a

subject that you and I have discussed—the tendency that we have all seen for international organizations and bureaucracies to just grow and grow and get somewhat out of hand.

We have international organizations—IMF, the World Bank—which are organizations of long standing that are run on a business-like basis. It can be done and should be done. And I think as our U.S. Representative you will immensely contribute to that effort to see that the cost incurred goes to the peoples to benefit and not to the bureaucracy that overhangs it and makes life difficult in the duplication of work and the multiplicity of forms and paperwork and so forth. I think we can find ways to cut through it.

I want to emphasize, Mr. Chairman, that Congresswoman Fenwick has, as the Governor said, had a very tough mind, very tough, exacting demands that she makes upon her Government and everyone that serves it, not only on behalf of the taxpayers, but has compassion, understanding and really reaches out.

We commend you and assure you that you have our full support.

Mrs. FENWICK. Thank you. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator PRESSLER. Congressman Solarz, do you have a statement? We are glad to see you.

STATEMENT OF HON. STEPHEN J. SOLARZ, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM NEW YORK

Mr. SOLARZ. Thank you very much, Senator. I do not have a prepared statement, but there are a few words I would like to say at this time. I appreciate the opportunity you have afforded me to do so.

I must tell you that I come here entirely unsolicited. I am neither a representative from Mrs. Fenwick's State nor a member of her political party, but I was a colleague of hers in the House of Representatives and also for 4 years on the Foreign Affairs Committee.

I undertook to come here this morning because I truly believe that Millicent Fenwick is a national treasure. She was, during the years she served on the Foreign Affairs Committee, in my judgment, one of the most conscientious and effective members of our committee.

Her service in the House of Representatives, as indeed her entire life, has embodied and expressed the highest ideals and purposes upon which our country was founded. She is, if I might say so, what I would characterize as an idealist without illusions. She recognizes the need for a higher purpose in the affairs of men and women, yet recognizes that in the world in which we live, compromises have to be made from time to time in order to achieve progress toward a goal.

I have been critical from time to time of the appointment of non-career people to positions in the Department of State, but I have always contended that there is room for people in the Foreign Service who do not come from the career bureaucracy. I must say that I cannot think of anyone in our country who would bring more to this position than Millicent Fenwick.

I think she will be an eloquent spokeswoman for the United States of America in several languages, in each of which she is fully fluent and equally eloquent. I think it is a tribute to the President that he saw fit to make this appointment. I think it is to the benefit and good fortune of the Nation that we will continue to have the benefit of her serv-

ices, assuming that she is confirmed by the Senate, which I trust she will.

But I just felt that I would have been remiss if I did not somehow carve a few minutes out of a very busy schedule to come here and say this. I have worked with many, many people in the Congress in the 9 years that I have been privileged to serve in it, and I honestly mean it when I say that there is none for whom I developed greater respect or more admiration or affection than Millicent Fenwick.

She set a standard of commitment, of decency, of idealism, and of service which I doubt that many others have ever reached during the course of their careers in public life. I know that when the time comes for me to leave the Congress and I have to think back on my days here, one of my proudest memories will be the fact that on a number of issues we were able to work together with, I think, great effectiveness.

I doubt that the nation of Zimbabwe would be independent today if it were not for the role that Mrs. Fenwick played at a critical moment in the House of Representatives in enabling us to fashion a compromise proposal which made it possible for the British to continue and complete their work in the Lancaster House negotiations which led to the end of the war in that country and the peaceful transition to majority rule.

She was one of the most outspoken champions of human rights, both at home and abroad, and I know in particular she had a very real interest in the whole question of how we provide assistance to the hungry and the homeless abroad.

So I think this is a particularly suitable assignment for her. I think she will do very, very well, and I only hope that on her periodic visits to Washington for consultations that she not only stays closely in touch with you here in the Foreign Relations Committee but from time to time, says hello to her old friends in the House.

Mrs. FENWICK. Thank you, Steve. Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. I think we should say for the record that this is perhaps unprecedented that a Congressman from a different party in another State would come over to pay his respects, and it is obvious he holds you in high regard.

I would think it important also that we print a record of this hearing and make it available, because many of these international organizations are sort of old-boy schools. I think it would be extraordinarily helpful for the members of all of the other countries with whom Ambassador Fenwick will be working to have that statement, given right from the heart, by someone who has worked side-by-side with her, made available for the record so that they can see it.

I think there would probably be more interest in the international organization about who is this coming here to represent the United States and what is her background. I would like to see that we distribute this and make it available.

I want to express my personal appreciation to you for taking the time to come over and to again express, as I have privately and now publicly, my own admiration for the work that you carry on. I do not always agree with every position you take, but I know that the motivation is always the highest and the thought process that you go through contributes immensely to the work of the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

Mr. SOLARZ. Thank you very much, Senator.

Senator PRESSLER. I see that Senator Kassebaum has arrived. I do have some questions, but I will delay them to see if Senator Kassebaum has a statement.

Senator KASSEBAUM. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I do not have an opening statement other than to say I can think of no finer representative of our Government that we could possibly send than Ambassador Fenwick. I know that, as Congressman Solarz put it so eloquently, your genuine interest and care for those who need assistance will certainly be reflected in the work you can do in food and agricultural concerns.

So I will have a couple of questions as well, but I am just here out of special tribute for this nomination, which I think is an extraordinarily outstanding one.

Senator PRESSLER. I have a question in the area of the so-called consumer protection guidelines which are proposed in the United Nations. There has been an effort in the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations to establish a set of international guidelines for consumer protection.

I personally have opposed these draft guidelines because they are redundant and duplicative of the work of the FAO and WHO through the so-called Codex Alimentarius Commission. They may unnecessarily restrict the export of U.S. agricultural commodities, in my view, refined foods and other products.

We had a hearing here about a month ago with Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick and Dr. Murray Weidenbaum. Certainly we all want there to be good standards, but much of the thrust of these proposed guidelines seem to be against multinational corporations, very frankly. Would it be your hope or intention to try to improve the recognition of the FAO's work in establishing food regulations and standards so that wasteful duplications by other U.N. agencies do not occur?

STATEMENT OF HON. MILLICENT FENWICK, U.S. REPRESENTATIVE-DESIGNATE TO THE FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATIONS IN ROME

Mrs. FENWICK. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I wonder if before I answer that, I have a statement. I do not know when is the appropriate moment to make it.

Senator PRESSLER. I apologize.

Mrs. FENWICK. And I am very anxious to answer that because it is a most important question. Although that committee does not fall directly in my responsibility—it comes under the Economic and Social Council—nevertheless it is related and has interested me already long before I was aware that I might be considered for this post.

So would that be all right?

Senator PRESSLER. That is all right. I spent much of the morning in the dentist's chair, so I am sorry for getting the order reversed. Maybe I am recovering.

Mrs. FENWICK. I have had novocaine myself.

Mr. Chairman, I am sure you know how happy I am to be here today and, as I said before, my mind is filled with fond memories and great expectations.

I am deeply honored by the President's nomination to be Ambassador to the Food and Agriculture Organizations in Rome. I am happy also that Secretary of State Shultz has shown confidence in me by asking that I undertake this proposed assignment.

The main purpose of the U.N. Food Agencies, as I see it, is to foster ever greater increases in food production. The four organizations have increasingly emphasized developing country reliance upon their own resources to achieve this goal. The President made this point at the Cancun summit when he said, and I quote, "We are mutually interdependent, but, above all, we are individually responsible."

The happy thing here is that he is not alone. The developing countries themselves have recognized this concept and in the Lagos Plan of Action, approved in Lagos, Nigeria, the African heads of state said, for example, Africa must cultivate the virtue of self-reliance.

Everybody is beginning to understand that there is no comparable base for continuing solid improvement except this concept of self-help and self-reliance. That is what we must develop and encourage.

It is very important in an increasingly interdependent world where widespread poverty, malnutrition, and even starvation exist in too many areas while abundant, even excessive, food supplies accumulate elsewhere. Sustained development through self-help is not a matter of ideology but of practical effort, building on what we know will work, and that is what interests me.

Ideology is not at stake here, it seems to me. It is a question of what works, the practical question of what works. My aim, if I am confirmed, is to see that our policies toward the Rome food agencies support our overall foreign policy interests and complement United States bilateral, multilateral and perhaps, above all, private sector efforts, which I think are insufficiently recognized, and coordinated.

We must intensify our efforts to make all multilateral bodies which we support more effective and more efficient. I assure you if I am confirmed I will do my best.

Now, to get to your very important question, Mr. Chairman, this came up before the Foreign Affairs Committee in the House and there is, of course, this movement encouraged by the Codex Alimentarius, which is supposed to be internatioally recognized and in many ways very valuable. What is necessary for the proper development, how many, you know, proteins and different food elements for the development of bone structure, muscles, brain and so on.

But it goes further and there is a movement in the world that we have to recognize, which is that certain countries will be asked or demand that they refuse the export of any chemicals, whether in the nature of food additives or processed food, as the chairman has alluded to, or chemicals that they should be forbidden export if they are not allowed for use in this country.

Well, now, that is a very high-minded and would seem to be very sound, but the fact is that no other country does this. The fact is that in fact some countries say quite explicitly that this is not allowed here, but you can export it freely.

My own view is what I would call a moderate, middle view. I think that if we manufacture chemicals or additives or whatever processed food in a certain way which is not appoved here that it is our duty to inform the minister of health or agriculture or whoever, that these things, although they can be exported, are not approved for sale to consumers in this country.

Now once we have done this, it seems to me we have done our duty. I do not think it is up to us to say to developing countries or countries that want to buy these chemicals you cannot have them because we do not like them. They may have their own testing services that have a different conclusion and I think that we would have done our duty to the consumers of the world and to the health of people if we warn their ministers of health and agriculture that these things are free for export but are not yet approved for use in this country.

It is a sort of a middle position, I guess.

Senator PRESSLER. Yes. I think we run a risk of letting the United Nation's permanent civil servants make too much policy in these areas. You probably already have read the statement of Mrs. Kirkpatrick in this area and also Murray Weidenbaum's statement. I think this is very important.

A second question I have concerns the fact that we are losing ground internationally in feeding people. In spite of all of the advances in agriculture, we are actually losing ground, I am told, worldwide in resolving problems of malnutrition.

Do you foresee any way of reversing this?

Mrs. FENWICK. You mean so that a larger proportion of that food which is given out should come from the United States?

Senator PRESSLER. What are we doing wrong or what is the Western World doing wrong? Why is the world food situation getting worse?

Mrs. FENWICK. Because the populations are getting bigger. The minute that you say there is a shortage of food, what you are saying is that great medical advances have been made and the populations are growing.

Africa was a continent which had no problems in this regard. They were fertile, the people fed themselves. There were never troubles of this kind. But the birth rate has increased. In Kenya, for example, one of the finest African countries, it is an over 4-percent increase per year. It matches Mexico's.

Land is short and limited and for the poor people in the Sahel region running from Senegal right across Mali, Upper Volta, and Chad, the desert is taking its revenge. They have increased their herds because the people increase and they need to feed them, and they are grazing what was never grazed more heavily than it ever was. So the desert is marching south to take over the land that has been overgrazed.

We have a crisis situation developing. There has been a terrible drought and, of course, nobody knows what to do about that. But I think family planning is an essential part and I think very good statements have been made in that regard by the President, by the administration. Yes, we must encourage family planning. It must be voluntary. We cannot encourage plans that destroy people in their religious beliefs or their holding to personal principles.

But where it is voluntary and where we can help, most of the developing countries are deeply aware of the problem, because they leave the countryside, the people, and flee to the cities and the cities become like Mexico City itself. When I was there some years ago it was about a million people; it is now 14 million. The same thing is happening to a lesser degree in Lagos and the capitals of Africa.

It is really something that we have to watch very carefully and I think that I would like to say this: I went to a dinner at Carnegie some 2 or 3 years ago. Mr. Krisna Moorthi, who was vice president of the Asian Development Bank, spoke about progress in Asia, and the questions went around the dinner table.

And my turn came, and I said, Mr. Krisna Moorthi, what is your definition of progress? He looked at me sharply and he said, strange that you should ask that. Nehru himself asked me that and answered it himself, and Nehru's answer to progress is giving a man who has a wooden plow the opportunity to get himself a metal plow.

Now Nehru died many years ago, but that is what the President was talking about at Cancun. That is what the Lagos heads of state in Africa were talking about. We must start down there where people are living and trying to eat and work in sensible and practical ways. Yes, you have to keep an open heart, but you have to keep a clear mind too.

You have to have some commonsense in the administration of these enormous sums of money that, after all, are taken out of the pockets of taxpayers in every country that contributes. And you have to have some regard for that and for what is going to work. And that is what works, I think.

Senator PRESSLER. Senator Kassebaum.

Senator KASSEBAUM. Well, you just have addressed very well my question, because I was going to ask you about sub-Sahara Africa and its declining agricultural production. With your having analyzed it very well, I would like to ask you, then, what do you see perhaps as the U.N. FAO role there.

What can it do in calling attention to the problem or as a coordinator? You touched on that in your opening statement and the many organizations, both public and private, that are dealing with food production problems now. How can we effectively channel and coordinate those activities? As Ambassador there, can you solve this problem?

Mrs. FENWICK. If it were only that simple.

Senator KASSEBAUM. If you cannot, I am not sure who can.

Mrs. FENWICK. There are so many answers because it is so complex. For example, I think we ought to bring to the attention of other African countries the very fine program that is being worked out with a private American company called Rodale from Emmaus, Pa.

President Nyerere tried collective farming. In fact, he insisted that these people be forced, if necessary, to go into collective farms where he thought the farms should be placed. It does not work. That is a tragedy, and it does not make any difference what kind of a country you are trying it in. Heavy collective farming does not work, and Hungary is turning away from it, Yugoslavia has always had a slightly different system. The Soviet Union itself has private farms, only 4

percent of the total land area, but producing 18 to 22 percent of the total production.

It is clear what works, and President Nyerere is turning away from his forced collectivization, working with this Rodale company which is interested in increased agricultural production, and there are a lot of things that we can learn. We are going to have to help with fertilizer, but that is not the long-term answer, perhaps.

How soon are they going to be able to afford the kind of fertilizer use that means continued strong production? But there is an interesting thing that Rodale discovered. Corn is a very heavy consumer of the nutrients in the soil. It requires a great deal that it draws out of the soil. But you can put a plant alongside it, one of the legumes, that develop the nitrogen by taking it out of the air and merging it with chemicals in the land, and they produce it.

So that helps the corn. So you put a row of corn and a row of legumes and a row of corn and a row of legumes, and, of course, the legumes are edible too. So that is one way of doing it.

Senator KASSEBAUM. You almost sound like a Kansas farmer.

Mrs. FENWICK. I love farming. I tried to be a farmer. My uncle gave me a bull for a wedding present. I mean, I was determined.

But there are so many ways of doing it. You see, that is one of the problems. And then the whole feeling that the people have of hopelessness is another.

I hope we can persuade some of the countries to allow a slightly different—this would have to be persuasion because they are sovereign countries—but the farmer is not adequately paid for extra production, because the governments are trying to keep down the cost of food for the urban dwellers who are politically more organized and powerful.

What is the result? The result is that there is almost no incentive for the farmer to produce more than he needs for his own subsistence, and changing these policies would have to be a matter of persuasion, of course.

Senator KASSEBAUM. Is there a clearinghouse now that exists for all of this information? The U.N. itself has several different groups, does it not, working in the food area and agricultural production, the World Bank, and then, of course, a number of private organizations, and AID. What do you envision?

I do not know whether it would be with FAO or——

Mrs. FENWICK. It would.

Senator KASSEBAUM. You can see this as a clearinghouse?

Mrs. FENWICK. FAO's main function—it is really multifaceted in many ways, but its main function is information and research. That is what it does and that is why its administrative costs and salary costs are relatively high, because it is not primarily a program.

There is under the U.N., it is very interesting, it is one of the organizations, and you notice I refer to them as plural—FAO, of course, is the biggest and the prime, but there are separate ones. There is the International Fund for Agricultural Development [IFAD], and this fund makes loans and grants to the poorest of the poor in areas where there is extensive poverty.

So there is that section, FAO doing the research and information, the International Fund for Agricultural Development helping with

loans and discretionary funds, and then there is the World Food Program, which is also affiliated and cooperates with and does many of the programs in the field. We contribute to the WFP through our Public Law 480 Food for Peace Program. But, this leaves out all the private organizations that are doing such absolutely splendid work, people who are dedicated, who care, who live in the villages, who are making these programs work at the local level.

There are a large number of American agencies, and the British, Canadian, French, and Dutch are also active. The world is concerned, thank God, and the decent societies that feel they cannot live in such great comfort knowing that there is such great suffering are trying to help. But the coordination of them, that is what is interesting to me.

We cooperate. AID, for example, will be in the office of the representative to FAO in Rome, and so will the Department of Agriculture. And I am hoping—I am going to talk to the group and see if we cannot involve the Peace Corps equally. They are doing remarkable work in the grassroots level using local materials, local people.

They encourage them to build these things with local materials the same way they build their houses, roofed with the same thatch that they can get from the forest, so that you have practical things being worked out, whether they are latrines or whether they are methods for developing methane gas for cooking so you do not have to cut down every forest in sight, making methane gas out of manure.

Now that is a Peace Corps development in Nepal which fills me with enthusiasm. This is the kind of thing that we ought to know about. This ought to be brought to the attention of FAO whenever there are any programs that are going to go into areas of this kind, where deforestation is a great problem. This can be brought to their attention.

It is really, to me, the most challenging and exciting prospect because in those countries where they are cutting down the forests it is ruination. It changes the climate in time. It fills the valleys with floods so that the people there that are trying to grow things—Bangladesh has had trouble with it, Nepal has had trouble with it—so there are ways of coping that are not what is known in that horrid phrase megabucks.

Very often it is initiative, caring, coordination, intelligence used on behalf of others, with some commonsense.

Senator KASSEBAUM. Thank you very much. As I say, if anyone can help coordinate this, certainly I think you will be the one and the challenge is an immense one and a very important one. I wish you all the best.

Mrs. FENWICK. Thank you. Thank you, Senator.

Senator PRESSLER. Thank you. Other members of the committee may submit written questions today. Will the staff check with each Senator and if there are written questions, they will be submitted to you.

Mrs. FENWICK. Good, thank you.

Senator PRESSLER. We thank you for coming. I think we have covered the hearing and unless someone else wishes to speak, or I have overlooked someone, the hearing is concluded.

Mrs. FENWICK. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Thank you.

[Additional questions and answers follow:]

STATE DEPARTMENT'S RESPONSES TO ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY SENATOR PRESSLER

Question 1. How many U.S. citizens, as a percentage of the total staff and budget are working for FAO as part of the permanent staff?

Answer. U.S. citizens comprise about 7.7 percent of FAO's regular program professional staff. Salary and other compensation of U.S. citizens totals about 5.2 percent of FAO's budget.

Question 2. How responsive is the FAO Director General to U.S. concerns?

Answer. The Director General's constituency among FAO member states consists primarily of developing countries. We have had disagreements with him on specific issues, particularly the budget, in past years. Relations have improved markedly during the last year, however, and the Director General's proposed budget for 1984–1985 goes a long way toward meeting our target of zero net program growth.

Question 3. What is the total U.S. contribution to FAO?

Answer. The United States contributes 25 percent of FAO's regular program budget. For the years 1982 and 1983 this amounts to $45,547,500 annually. In addition, the United States contributed $1,687,500 to FAO's Working Capital Fund during 1982. The United States also provides indirect support for FAO activities through our contributions to the U.N. Development Program, World Bank, the World Food Program and the multilateral development banks.

Question 4. What is the division of labor among the four international food and agricultural organizations in Rome—the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO); the World Food Program (WFP); the World Food Council (WFC); and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)? What is the policy of the United States toward each of them? What is your role in developing and implementing that policy?

Answer. The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) is the primary U.N. body in this area. Its mandate includes improving the production and distribution of food and agricultural products, raising nutritional levels, and bettering rural conditions, thereby alleviating hunger.

The World Food Program (WFP) was established jointly by the FAO and the U.N. as a channel for multilateral food aid. A portion of our Public Law 480 food aid is channeled through the WFP.

The World Food Council (WFC) provides a forum for ministers, meeting annually to discuss food issues and focus high-level attention on particular problems.

The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) is similar to the World Bank and the regional development banks. It provides concessional loans for agricultural products in the poorest food deficit countries.

The United States was instrumental in the establishment of all four of these organizations, and has always been an active participant at all levels in their programs. While we continue to support the activities of all four organizations, we are concerned that there has been some lack of coordination and overlap in the programs of the agencies. We have consistently worked for greater cooperation and coordination among the Rome food agencies.

Policy formation, as the Committee is aware, is handled by the Department of State in Washington, in close consultation with the Department of Agriculture, the Agency for International Development and other interested government agencies. I will have an input into the development of our policy toward these agencies through my regular reporting and in the Mission's annual policy assessment statement.

My office will, of course, have primary responsibility for the implementation of our policy toward the four organizations. In regular contacts with the various secretariats and through my participation in and leadership of our delegations to specific meetings my staff and I will strive to implement our policies in an effective and coherent manner.

Question 5. What are United States long- and short-term interests and objectives in participating in these organizations?

Answer. The fundamental objective of all four organizations is to increase food production and improve nutrition, thereby alleviating hunger and poverty. This is also a basic interest of the United States and is the foundation of our strong support for the organizations. In the short term we seek to meet pressing demands for aid in cases of drought or other emergency. In the longer term, our objective is to provide the developing countries with the opportunity for sus-

tained, self-reliant progress. The United States and other developed countries also benefit in a variety of ways.

Question 6. Is there a U.S. International Food Policy? Does the United States have a comprehensive, explicit, international food policy endorsed at the highest levels of government which sets forth the goals, priorities and objectives of U.S. international food efforts? How might various interests relating to domestic needs, export sales, humanitarian and development assistance goals as well as foreign policy concerns be balanced within such a policy?

Answer. The basic principles of our international food policy were laid down shortly after World War II and have been endorsed by successive Administrations. I believe that the preamble to the landmark Public Law 480 legislation of 1954 is as succinct a definition of our policy as any. This establishes "it to be the policy of the United States to expand international trade; to develop and expand export markets for United States agricultural commodities; to use the abundant agricultural productivity of the United States to combat hunger and malnutrition in the developing countries, with particular emphasis on assistance to those countries that are determined to improve their own agricultural production; and to promote in other ways the foreign policy of the United States."

[Whereupon, at 11:12 a.m., the committee adjourned, subject to call of the Chair.]

APPENDIX

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON EXPORT OPPORTUNITIES AND
SPECIAL SMALL BUSINESS PROBLEMS,
Washington, D.C., July 18, 1983.

Hon. LARRY PRESSLER,
Acting Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations,
Dirksen Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR PRESSLER: As a Member of the House who served with Millicent Fenwick I would like to express my enthusiasm for her nomination to hold the rank of ambassador during service as United States Representative to the Food and Agriculture Organization in Rome. It is my opinion that Mrs. Fenwick would be a perfect choice for the position. She is a woman who truly cares about human beings. She takes her responsibilities as a humanitarian very seriously and the welfare of the people she represents is always her primary concern.

Mrs. Fenwick was an outstanding public servant—one who always voted conscientiously and held firmly to her convictions. While Mrs. Fenwick and I often differed on political issues, there was never any time that I doubted her motives or questioned her ability to keep the needs of her constituents foremost in her mind. She is a woman of high moral fiber and character.

In conclusion, I can only say that should Millicent Fenwick be nominated to hold the rank of ambassador while representing the United States at the Food and Agriculture Organization, we, as a nation, should consider ourselves lucky.

Sincerely,

ANDY IRELAND,
Chairman.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., July 19, 1983.

Hon. LARRY PRESSLER,
Acting Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations,
Dirksen Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR PRESSLER: It is my understanding that on Wednesday, July 20, your committee will be holding a confirmation hearing on the nomination of Millicent Fenwick to hold the rank of ambassador during service as United States Representative to the Food and Agriculture Organization in Rome. The purpose of this letter is to express my unqualified endorsement of her nomination.

I served with Congresswoman Fenwick for several years as Chairman of the Small Business Subcommittee of which she was a member. As a result of my contact with her there, as well as on the House floor, I can tell you that Mrs. Fenwick was an outstanding Congresswoman of the highest integrity. She took her responsibilities as a member of the Small Business Committee very seriously and was always an active and interested member of that Committee. Her contribution to the small business community was significant. In addition, her dedication and attention to the proceedings on the floor of the full House were an example to us all.

Congresswoman Fenwick saw her constituency not only as the residents of her district in New Jersey, but as a broader group of individuals throughout the country and the world. She felt her responsibility was to the nation as a whole and thus, saw her role as one in which she addressed the needs of all Americans.

Once again, I want to state that in my opinion, the United States will have a fine representative in Mrs. Fenwick. I enthusiastically support her nomination.

Sincerely,

MARTY RUSSO, M.C.

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